BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 7 00
One year ..... 12 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. TUESDAY. OCT. 6. 1863. NO. 262.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day ..... $1 00 | One week ..... $5 00
Two days ..... 2 00 | Two weeks ..... 12 00
Three days ..... 3 00 | Three weeks ..... 18 00
Four days ..... 4 00 | One month ..... 24 00
Five days ..... 5 00 | Two months ..... 48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

### Later From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The Baltimore *American*, received here, says it is believed in military circles at Washington that there is no serious impediment in the way of the reinforcement of Rosecrans. From Cairo we learn that Sherman's corps is on the move, destination not stated.—The St. Louis *Republican* denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division had gone to Chattanooga. Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent to Rosecrans, immediately, from that place. The artillery lost in the recent battles is being rapidly replaced by new batteries from Nashville.

Advices from the army of the Potomac says affairs there are unchanged. A large force of rebels are supposed to be concentrating in the valley.

A plot to burn all the government steamers in the Western rivers is said to have been discovered at St. Louis, and several parties have been arrested there, and the matter will be investigated.

A terrible accident occurred at Nashville on Wednesday. About one hundred rebel prisoners were more or less injured and four killed. Prisoners to the number of three hundred made a rush to breakfast when a temporary stairway in the building, unfinished, known as the Traxwell House, gave way, precipitating them from the fifth to the second story.

The city authorities of Baltimore have appointed a committee to proceed to New York and invite the officers of the Russian fleet to Baltimore to partake of its hospitalities.

The officers of the French men-of-war, at New York, are said to feel nettled at the public reception of the Russian officers, and let slip no opportunity to manifest their chagrin. Already several squabbels have taken place.

A committee to examine the harbor of New York State, consider it in a perfect state of defence, and that a hostile vessel attempting to enter it will be exposed to the fire of 800 guns of the heaviest calibre.

The *Saxona*, with European advices to the 22nd ult., passed Cape Race on the 1st inst.

The London *Times* says Mr. Mason had notified Earl Russel that he had been instructed to withdraw from England, and that he was about to proceed to France.

The United States gunboat *Kearsage* had arrived at Brest.

The *Florida*, it is said, leaves Brest on the 23d, completely repaired, and proceeds immediately to meet the Federal corvette at Lisbon and attack her before she can be joined by one from Brest, which is repairing.

The Confederate loan is quoted at thirty and twenty-nine discount.

French rentes 67 francs 80c.

### Magruder has a Victory—Mason and Russel —Richmond Brokers "Sold," &c.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—Magruder's order, dated 9th September, announcing to his army a brilliant victory, has been received here. He says: "The result of this gallant achievement is the capture of twenty gunboats, fifteen heavy guns, over two hundred prisoners, among them the commander of the fleet, and over fifty killed and wounded, while not a man was lost on our side, or gun impaired.

The announcement of the London *Times* that Mason had notified Russell of his purpose to withdraw from England is no doubt correct as it is understood that instructions to that effect were sent him last August, when he ascertained that the English Government had a second time rejected the overtures of France for mediation.

Several brokers of this city were victimized about a week or ten days ago by a man calling himself Livingston, representing himself as a member of the firm of J. J. North & Co., Brokers, Savannah, Ga. He induced them to sell him gold for a draft on that firm to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. After securing the gold he fled to parts unknown, and it is believed embarked for Nassau, from Wilmington. His hands appeared to be malformed; one was worn in a sling probably to prevent identification. He was accompanied by several women. The draft was returned protested.

### From Chattanooga and Knoxville.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4, 10, A. M.—The trains report all quiet before Chattanooga.

A special dispatch from the front, dated 30th, says the wounded prisoners were exchanged to-day. We had twenty-five hundred Yankees; they had forty-one Confederates. Gen. Dan Adams determined to remain in the Yankee lines until he can be safely moved. Gov. Brown reached camp and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

The enemy still hold Knoxville.

### Still Later From Chattanooga—Grant Reinforcing.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via Chickamauga, Oct. 4.—Another day of quiet. The Yankees are still working upon their outer lines. There is no doubt that Rosecrans has been reinforced, as another long line of tents are visible this morning. Gen. Adams is still in the enemy's hands, but will be exchanged as soon as he can bear removal. Weather clear and cool.

### Additional From Chattanooga.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via Chickamauga, Oct. 3.—The sun rose bright and clear this morning, after two days of heavy rains.

More hostile lines of the enemy are plainly seen from General Bragg's quarters. The enemy are again busy strengthening their positions, the most formidable of which is a star shaped fort on the enemy's rear, near Chattanooga, which was partially constructed by our troops before the evacuation. The health and spirits of the troops is very fine, and all anxious to be led against the enemy, though everything indicates perfect quiet for some time. Rosecrans' force seems to be massed in and around the town. Three pontoons are laid across the river and the enemy's wagon trains are parked on the opposite banks.

### From General Lee's Army.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 4.—The report that Meade had sent two corps to Rosecrans and that the enemy were preparing to fall back is contradicted. Our scouts say Meade sent but one corps to Rosecrans and there are no indications of falling back.

Three Federal prisoners, captured at Robinson river, and three of their deserters went through to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 5.—Dan. F. Dulaney, Colonel and aid to the bogus Governor, Pierpont, was captured near Fairfax C. H., by Mosby, and brought here this evening, a prisoner, inebriated. Two citizens were captured at the same time and accompanied him.

All quiet on the Rapidan.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—But very little firing to-day.—The enemy have a steamer outside with Yankee colors hoisted over the English flag. Supposed it is a captured blockader.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EMMONS.—The remains of Prof. Ebenezer Emmons were interred at the City Cemetery yesterday. Appropriate funeral services were performed at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. H. Wiley officiating, and the body was accompanied to the grave by some of the most distinguished citizens of the State. Prof. Emmons was a Northern man by birth and education, but for several years had been a citizen of this State, (having been honored by the position of State Geologist, an office which he most worthily filled,) and was highly esteemed by our citizens for his many excellencies of head and heart.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

### FROM CHATTANOOGA.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS—BRAGG SENDS TWO GENERALS TO THE REAR.

*AFFAIRS IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE, ETC.*

We gather the following from the Atlanta papers of the 2d and 3d:

THE TWO ARMIES.

We can hear of no change in the condition of affairs on the Tennessee. The question is frequently asked, are we to have another season of inactivity on the part of our late victorious army, which the Yankees will improve doubtless, until they feel themselves in condition to attempt a repetition of the tactics by which they so bloodlessly forced our lines back from Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, after our triumph at the former place. It so looks, at the present time. We have seen a private letter from the front, dated yesterday, which says: "The enemy still occupy Chattanooga, and it is presumed Gen. Bragg will not attack them in their stronghold."

A BAD SIGN.

By command of Gen. Bragg, Lieutenant General Polk arrived in this city yesterday evening, whither he has been required to repair and await further orders. This procedure, as we have been informed, is based upon some disagreement between the two generals as to the conduct of the latter on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Gen. Polk, we learn, feels confident that he will be enabled, before the proper tribunal, and in the most unqualified manner, to acquit himself of all blame in the premises.—Gen. Hindman is also in the city under a similar state of circumstances.

We regard this as decidedly a most unfavorable sign.—It looks very much as if Gen. Bragg was on the lookout for a scapegoat. This is certainly a most unpropitious time, when the enemy is pouring in upon us with his reinforcements, to be sending our highest and best generals from the field, whose cases, even if they shall have proved guilty of a dereliction of duty, could very well be postponed to a more opportune season for investigation. We begin seriously to have our fears that the late victory will prove but dead sea fruit in our hands. From all we have learned since the battle, it was as easy to have made the victory triumphant and conclusive, as it was to have telegraphed to Richmond, that it was "complete." A vigorous prosecution of the successes of Saturday and Sunday when the enemy was thoroughly routed and demoralized, would have given us such a victory, and placed East and Middle Tennessee once more in our possession. As it is, we have only recovered some eight or ten miles of surrendered territory, while the enemy is impregnably intrenched in Chattanooga, where we fear he will remain during the winter.

But let the resposibility of these short-comings rest where it may, we submit that this is no time, when the country is bleeding at every pore, to stop for the investigation of the facts, and we feel persuaded that the authorities at Richmond will take this view of the question, and immediately restore the above named officers to their respective commands.

FROM THE UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter to J. M. Clarke, Esq., from Maj. E. Y. Clarke, of the 16th Ga. Battallion Partisan Rangers, dated Goodson, Va., Sept. 25th:

"We have been fighting constantly for nearly three weeks—occasionally having a severe conflict. On Wednesday (the 23d) in the afternoon, we met the enemy near Blountsville. Our force consisted of a Tennessee regiment of cavalry, our battalion, the 16th Georgia and four pieces of artillery, portions from other commands, Virginia, etc.

Blountville was burned to ashes, and our forces completely scattered. Our battalion in particular was routed. I was cut off from my command and was supposed to have been killed or captured, but I slept near the battlefield, and escaped the next morning. My horses got away from me, following the fleeing men, but I obtained another and so made my way out. About seventy-five of our forces are missing."

We will just add here, hoping that the information may reach Maj Clarke, that Capt. James F. Ray, of Banks county, has raised a complete Company to increase the battalion to a regiment, and is waiting for the necessary information from Maj. C. so as to get transportation for his command.

Letters containing details of the several fights were mailed to us, but up to this time, have failed to reach us.

DEATH OF MR. WRIGHT.—Joshua G. Wright, Esq., a prominent lawyer and highly respected citizen of this town, died at his residence here on last Wednesday evening, closing at the age of fifty-four a life of worth and usefulness.

Although it was known that Mr. Wright had been indisposed for some time past, no one anticipated so sudden or fatal a termination of his disease, Dysentery, we believe. Mr. Wright leaves a large immediate household, and very extensive family connections, by whom his loss will be severely felt.—*Wil. Journal, 2nd.*

**To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.**—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

### FELLOW CITIZENS OF JOHNSTON COUNTY.

OUR DUTY AS PATRIOTS AND CHRISTIANS require at our hands the alleviation of the suffering amongst the poor and destitute in our County. Many mothers and their little children are to-day in want of the prime necessaries of life. In speaking of this matter to many prominent citizens of the County, all express a willingness to give aid to this great cause, and many, I am gratified to say, have, by selling produce below market rates. But we want general concert of action. We therefore propose to all friends of this great cause to meet in Smithfield on Saturday, the 17th inst., to organize a Society for the relief of the Destitute of our County. In the meantime, persons wishing to make contributions of money or produce for this object, can do so by calling upon

Oct 5-td W. H. AVERA.

Will the Advocate, Standard, Journal and Observer please give one insertion.

### ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SERVing their country and remaining in the Good Old North State can do so by joining Capt. C. D. FOY'S independent Company of Partisan Rangers.

Those who wish to enlist can do so by reporting to Capt. C. D. FOY, at Camp Graham, two miles below Kinston, or to me at Franklinton.

Oct 5-5t* S. L. BLACKWELL, Recruiting Officer.

### LOST,

ON HARGETT STREET NEAR THE BAPTIST Grove, in this city, on Saturday, a Necklace, linked chain, with a medalion attached. The medalion has hair on both sides, and the initials of L. D. on one side—on the reverse side a row of pearls and jet. The chain and medalion is highly prized by the owner, and a liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the

Oct 5-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

### THAT BLUE STONE

HAS ARRIVED AND THOSE WHO ENGAGED IT will please call for it.

Oct 5-3t P. F. PESCUD.

### NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh, on Monday the 5th Oct. at 12 o'clock, a likely negro man, a blacksmith aged 26 years.

Sept 30-td* W. H. HILL.

### MILITARY NOTICES.

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

**Surgeon General's Office,**
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Sept 26-t26o

### NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Administrator, Graham, N. C.

Sept 28-1m

### TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE, Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.

Sept 21-1m*

### TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

MRS. S. A. REID'S OINTMENT FOR THE CURE of this terrible disease has relieved hundreds since its virtues have been made known to the public. Orders may be sent to Raleigh or to Kittrell's Post Office, N. C. Price per box, $5. Address

Sept 30-tf MRS. S. A. REID, Raleigh, or Kittrell's, N. C.

### GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.

By order of the President:

W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Oct 2-td

### BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-tf

### AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

### TIN PLATE FOR SALE.

33 BOXES TIN PLATE IX, BEST QUALITY, FOR sale. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, Raleigh, N. C., or JNO. D. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.

Oct 3-2w*

### VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

Oct 1-20t* L. W. PECK, Raleigh, N. C.

### IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL, Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 1-2awtd

### LAND FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOME IN MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SELL HIS FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres, about one-half cleared, well improved with good Orchards, and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself.

Sept 30-1w W. M. MATTHEWS.

Raleigh Progress copy one week, and Fayetteville Observer semi-weekly, and Wilmington Journal weekly two weeks each, and send bill to W. M. Matthews, Charlotte, N. C.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE 13TH DAY of October, in Graham, Alamance county, the personal estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, consisting of

11 Barrels Holt's Whisky and Brandy
30 Bags of Salt
1 Two-Horse Wagon
1 One-Horse Wagon
1 Leather Covered Top Buggy
1 Open Barouche
1 Horse
1 Milk Cow
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Administrator.

Sept 28-td

### FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to

Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

### RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

### CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

### FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

### THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf W. J. GARDNER.

### LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY, Graham, N. C.

Oct 5-1m

### TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

### DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

### SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

### TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO. Kittrell's Springs

Sept 24-10t*

### CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

March 19-tf

### REWARDS.

### $200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM CAMP OF 7TH C. S. CAVALRY, near Kinston, N. C., on the night of the 19th September, a deep Bay Horse, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with full mane and tail. The only marks recollected are a few white spots on the breast and fore shoulder, made by the breast strap; also that his tongue had been very badly cut and the old scar still remains. I will pay one hundred dollars for the return of said horse to me at Kinston or for such information that I can get him; also one hundred for the apprehension of the thief.

Sept 28-10t* T. D. CLAIBORNE, Major 7th C. S. Cavalry.

### $100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

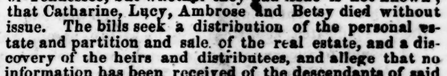
My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.

Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO STAGE PROPRIETORS.

PIEDMONT R. R. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Danville, Sept. 28, 1863.



THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PIEDMONT Railroad will commence running to Riedsville in a few weeks, and the Company desire to have a line of Stages established between the terminus of the Road and Greensboro.

A through ticket will be made on favorable terms with any line of Stages that will insure the necessary facilities for travel.

Propositions are invited at once.

CHAS. G. TALCOTT, Sup't Piedmont R. R.

Oct 2-6t

### JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Sept 21-1m

**NORTH CAROLINA,**
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

### WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

### WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

### NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

### JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

*STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

### NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

*GRAHAM, N. C.*

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.

Standard copy

### THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

### LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL pleasant Stand near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 28-tf

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1863.


**Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

### Bragg and Rosecrans.

We fear that Bragg and Rosecrans are two incorrigible old grannies. Rosecrans gets mad because Bragg thrashes him and demands the sacrifice of two of his Generals—Crittenden and McCook; and Bragg is disgruntled because he thinks he has not thrashed Rosecrans bad enough, and sends two of his Generals—Polk and Hindman—to the rear. Of Rosecrans' Generals we know and care nothing, but we had supposed that Polk and Hindman possessed some fighting qualities, and we are certain that we are not in a condition to dispense with the services of good men just at this time. We are willing to defer, however, to the superior judgment of Gen. Bragg.

The late victory in Northern Georgia may not have been all that the country desired or expected, but it was a great victory nevertheless, and one that reflects the greatest credit on Gen. Bragg and the officers and men under him. We did hope that the enemy would have been driven out of East Tennessee at least, but the resistance was very stubborn, the fighting was desperate, and upon the whole we ought to be thankful for what was achieved. Both sides will no doubt reinforce and another great battle may be expected near the Tennessee River at an early day, and instead of disaffection and disagreement among our Generals, we should like to see them working together in concert for the great struggle to come. The decisive battle, a battle upon which the fate of Georgia and East Tennessee is to depend, is yet to come off, and all the energies of General Bragg and his subordinates and of the Government itself will be required to hurl back the accumulating hosts of the enemy and free those two great States from their poluting tread.

Generals Bragg, D. H. Hill, and Longstreet, three of the best fighting men in the service, with an army flushed with victory, confront the enemy, and if they are given a sufficient force, we have an abiding confidence that they will accomplish great results. It is bad enough for the people at home to be quarrelling among themselves and divided up, but dissensions and hatreds among the Generals who command our veteran troops is much worse. We have suffered much from these things heretofore, and we do hope that those who rule and lead us will profit by the lessons of the past and let all their energies be directed against the public enemy and not against each other.

Let the Yankee Generals quarrel as much as they choose, we rejoice at it, but we would have ours to work in harmony and concert, and pull together for the common good, and exert all their talents for the overthrow of the enemy.

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Confederate notes as good as gold! Such was the whispered announcement around the street yesterday forenoon, and somebody said a speech would be made at the Court House at three o'clock in the afternoon to prove the proposition, but no one was fool enough to attend at the time indicated and, we are glad to say, no one was fool enough to appear to make a speech, on a foolish subject, to empty benches. Moral: Whenever a man tells you he will make chalk into cheese, set him down as a humbug. The only way to make Confederate money good, is to whip the Yankees, and the only way to do that is to put those who have made fortunes by *cotton factories*, and other means, into the army. *Finale*: Beware of any man who has a half million dollars in currency, made since the war commenced, in his pocket.

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Dr. Edward Warren.—We depart from our usual custom to call attention to the Card of Dr. Edward Warren, in this issue. Dr. Warren has been induced to allow his name to be used for Congress in the First Congressional District, and we are glad of it, for while he is as true to the Confederacy as any one in it, he is so intensely North Crrolinian in his feelings that he will defend the fair fame of his good old mother with all the devotion of a "first love." Dr. Warren requires no commendation at our hands, but we assure the good people of the First District that their interests could not be committed to better hands.

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Raleigh, Oct. 5th, 1863.

Ed. Progress—*Dear Sir*: In the report of the proceedings of the "meeting of citizens," the 28th ult., in behalf of the indigent and needy of the city, a most generous proposition from Gov. Vance was unintentionally omitted, which a friend has called my attention to. You will please make it known through your columns.

Through Col. George Little, Gov. Vance proposed to furnish free transpo tation, for the wood and provisions that might be brought over the Railroad for the relief of our citizens. Respectfully,

W. J. W. Crowder.

City papers will please notice.

### CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Friday says:

The enemy on Thursday continued, with increased vigor, the fierce bombardment of Sumter, Simkins and Johnson. The fire comes still from Gadberry Hill—neither Gregg nor Wagner having yet opened. An unusually large force seemed to be at work during the day on Wagner, which has now assumed the proportions of a most formidable artillery fort. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins returned the Yankee fire with deliberation and effect.

The following Washington dispatch bears witness to the intensity of the hatred felt by the Abolitionists towards Charleston. One's blood would turn could with horror, on reading such an announcement with regard to a distant city in another country, and we would probably be disposed to question whether such malignity could, indeed, be cherished by a Government or people. But in this case, we are well assured that the wish to execute the threat does exist; yet the only emotion it excites in the breast of every Charlestonian are those of indignation and defiance:

It is understood here that Gen. Gillmore has inquired of the Government if he would be justified in bombarding Charleston to its utter destruction. The answer returned, it is said, was such as to give the country assurance of a heap of ashes where Charleston stands, if it does not surrender. A full supply of incendiary shells to be used against Charleston, were sent to General Gillmore by the Arago, and by this time are probably being used against the doomed city.

The same paper of Saturday adds:

The firing of the enemy from Gadberry Hill was less rapid and sustained on Friday than on the day proceeding. His shots were as usual principally directed against Sumter, but Johnson and Simkins also received a considerable share of attention. Up to yesterday the damage inflicted on Fort Sumter has been officially reported as very slight. A negro lost his arm at Johnson on Thursday.

Fort Moultrie and Simkins kept up their regular fire on Gregg and Wagner. Some of the other James Island batteries have also opened upon Morris Island and not without effect, as is shown by the following dispatch:

Fort Johnson, October 2d.

*Captain Nance*:

A shell from Battery Cheeves has knocked down the enemy's lookout at Wagner. O. Blanding,

Major Commanding Artillery.

The Yankees, of course, still continue their labors on Gregg and Wagner. Their slow and interrupted, but still certain progress is visible in the daily growing strength

## THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

### GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's official report of the 'Pennsylvania campaign:"

Headq'rs Army Northern Va.,
July 31st, 1863.

*Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General, Richmond, Va.:*

General—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein commanded by Gen. Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that my hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3rd June. McLaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpeper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and the following day he crossed a force amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper Court House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry under Gen. Stuart was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelly's fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper Court House on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rode's division to Berryville, with instructions after dislodging the force there to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th Gen. Early stormed the works, at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of them who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took seven hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than four thousand prisoners, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, two hundred and seventy wagons and ambulances, with four hundred horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington city—with a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front. Longstreet moved from Culpeper Court-House on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augumented while at Culpeper by General Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry, under General Stuart, was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into London. On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under General Stuart near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back. In these engagements Gen. Stuart took about four hundred prisoners, and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime a part of Gen. Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied Gen. Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Fedeaal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, Gen. Hill having already reached the valley.

Gen. Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, Gen. Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastwards from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been activeiy engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock, and, after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains.—Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more rapidly than it would have been had the movements of the

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a large force; with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlesburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg, with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of Gen. Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, Gen. Hill the centre, and Gen. Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which if he could be driven it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while Gen. Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries, but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original position with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from this issue of protacted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewel of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro'. The army after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or substance, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighborhood mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdrew to the South side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet, and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M. when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, ond two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by General Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and a number of general officers: Major Generals Hood, Pender and Trimble, severely, and Major-General Heth slightly wounded.

General Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes mortally wounded, while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brig. Gen. Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) R. E. Lee, General.

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### To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens:—The numerous and urgent solicitations which I have received from all portions of the District to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States require at my hands a prompt and decided answer.

In times of trial like the present it becomes the solemn duty of every good citizen to ignore all personal considerations and to serve his country in any station to which he may be called by the the spontaneous voice of the people. Entertaining these sentiments I have no hesitation in saying that should you elect me to a seat in Congress, I shall accept the position with an honest pride at your kind partiality and a faithful determination to devote my best energies to your service. As I have responsible and absorbing duties to perform in connection with the public service, I shall not neglect them for the purpose of advancing my claims to your consideration by attempting a political campaign through the district; but shall remain quietly at my post ready and willing to submit to any verdict you may think proper to render.

In order to prevent all misunderstanding as to my position and opinions, permit me to call your attention to the following brief but candid statement.

The first wish of my heart is for an *honorable* peace, and I would gladly seize upon any favorable occasion either to offer or to accept propositions for a settlement of our difficulties; but I am fully persuaded that the surest way of accomplishing this most desirable result is to present a bold and unbroken front to the enemy. The bayonets of our brave soldiers seem to be the only available arguments for the present, and our appeal must be to them until wiser and more humane counsels shall prevail.

Not in a boastful spirit but as an evidence of the sincerity and loyalty of my sentiments, I beg leave to remind you, that upon Northern soil and in the capacity of a private soldier I attempted to resist the invasion of the South, and that so soon as North Carolina had taken position in the struggle, I abandoned my Professorship, my practice and my property, and hastened homewards, resolved to stand by her to the last extremity and prepared to link my destiny with hers forever.

I am sincerely desirous of sustaining the Government and shall not hesitate to accord to it a cordial support in all rightful and legitimate measures for the advancement of our cause and the promotion of the common welfare. And yet, as the faithful representative of a free people and the chosen guardian of their rights and interests, I shall esteem it a sacred duty to scrutinize the acts of those in power with sleepless vigilance, determined to resist with life itself the slightest encroachments upon constitutional liberty or the least attempt to pervert the Institutions or the Government of my country.

Independence purchased at the expense of liberty, at the sacrifice of conservative principles and with the entailment of a fierce and bloody despotism would prove a curse rather than a blessing, and would constitute a poor return indeed for the copious streams of patriotic blood which have flowed in this struggle.

In view of these considerations, I can only say, that an honest and just Administration shall find in me a faithful and forbearing friend, and that a corrupt and despotic one may count me as its most bitter and uncompromising enemy.

The illiberality of the late Congress in refusing to increase the pay of our brave soldiers is a disgrace to the nation. Surely, the men who have so bravely fought and freely bled in the sacred cause of independence—the noble heroes who have so long and successfully stayed the tide of northern invasion and crowned themselves and their native land with such undying honor—deserve all that a grateful country can bestow upon them.

It is true that no sordid motives have prompted them to the gallant deeds and heroic sacrifices by which they have rendered their names immortal; but, it is equally certain that their wives and children have to be fed and clothed, and that the paltry sum of eleven dollars per month is entirely insufficient for that purpose in these times of extortion and distress.

I am therefore in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers, both State and Confederate, to such a sum as their services justly merit, and as will enable them to extend some assistance to their families.

I would also have them paid off with promptness and regularity; for it is a great outrage that the money they have so faithfully earned should be kept from them for a single day, particularly when their "loved ones" are actually suffering for bread to eat and raiment wherewith to clothe themselves.

As an act of justice and humanity, I am also convinced that it should be made the duty of the Government to provide for or pension the wives of all soldiers who may die in the service, and that immediate steps should be taken in this regard. While millions are being expended to enrich the speculator and extortioner at home, it is but right and fair that something should be done for the benefit of the suffering families of those who may be slain upon the battle field, in defense of their country.

Should you think proper to elect me to Congress I shall esteem it not only a solemn duty, but a proud privilege, to devote myself to the task of securing additional compensation for our brave defenders, of having them promptly and regularly paid off, and of perfecting some plan for the relief of their [illegible]

I am in favor of some material modification of the Substitute Law. In its present form it is unjust in itself as well as detrimental to the best interests of the Confederacy. It throws the whole burden of the war upon the poor while the *rich* are enabled to escape its dangers and responsibilities. It deprives the army of the services of thousands of able-bodied men—too many of whom are speculating upon the stern necessities of their fellow-citizens.

I blame no man for availing himself of the privileges it secures, since it is the law of the land; but I am fully persuaded that a decided change in its provisions is demanded alike by every principle of fair dealing, and by the absolute necessities of the country.

I am a North Carolinian by birth, education and affection. I am proud of my "mother State" and love her with more than filial devotion. Upon the bloodiest fields of this revolution she has established her character for loyalty and courage in a manner which will secure for her the lasting applause of posterity. In every particular and under all circumstances she has come up to the fullest measure of her obligation. And impartial history, in view of her sacrifices, her sufferings, her heroism and her cordial support of the Southern cause, will crown her as the "Banner State" of this great struggle.

With these convictions deeply rooted in my mind and heart, I shall tolerate no attempt to detract from her well earned fame or to do the slightest wrong to her soldiers or her citizens. I shall diligently enquire into the greivances of which so many of her people have complained, and will see that even-handed justice is meted out to them, at least so far as the First Congressional District is concerned. I shall regard every aspersion cast upon her in my presence as a personal insult to be resented promptly and at any sacrifice. In a word, you will find me at all times and to the extent of my ability, the champion of the rights, the honor and the dignity of North Carolina, ready to meet any assailant who may present himself and proud of the opportunity to vindicate her before the world.

It is lamentably true that the defence of the Eastern section of North Carolina has been shamefully neglected, and that, in consequence of the apathy and indifference which have been manifested in this connexion, the "garden-spot" of the Confederacy has virtually been abandoned to the enemy. Upon whose shoulders the awful responsibility rests of having thus sacrificed your most essential interests, it is for you to determine. Should you select me as your representative, nothing shall be left undone for the protection of our suffering District and its patriotic people that the warmest attachment and the most untiring energy can accomplish. No regard for present responsibilities or future contingencies, whether personal or political, shall deter me from the fearless and unremitting advocacy of your rights and interests.

I have thus given you my sentiments without concealment or reserve, and by them I am prepared to stand whatever may be your action in the present canvass.

Should you think proper to elect me, I shall serve you zealously and with whatever of ability I may possess; but if you prefer to entrust your interests to another, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in your decision.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDWARD WARREN.

## ELECTION NOTICES.

**We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH,** of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

**We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH,** of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

**We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES,** of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Sept 29-td*

**Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County,** will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS. Sept 29-td

**We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS,** of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 28-td

**We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON,** of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

**We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN,** of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

**We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON** has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

**We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER,** of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


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